

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

Vol. VIII. No. 274

Gettysburg, Pa. Wednesday, September 7 1916

Price Two Cents

Nobby Hats For Boys

The newest thing on the market,—a wool hat with turned stitched edge, and a jaunty brim that can be turned down on either side or front or back or all around—Just the kind of hat boys like.

SIZES 6 1/4 to 6 1/2. PRICE \$1.00

Light grey with band to match

" " " blue band

" " " black band

Dark grey " band to match

Dark brown " " "

LOOK AT THEM IN THE WINDOW

ECKERT'S STORE "ON THE SQUARE"

AT THE WALTER THEATRE TO-NIGHT

IMP

The Impalement

An Indifferent Husband

Sinner's Sacrifice

The beginning of it all

The Mistake

With Miss Laurence and the good looking fellow in the leading role

Don't miss this show

WESTERN

BIOGRAPH

Biograph

Bison Western

Imp Drama

COMING

Friday, September 9th, the Sensational Melodramatic Triumph
"Billy the Kid"

Tickets now on sale at People's drug store. General admission 25c, reserved seats 35 and 50c.

A Special Notice to our Customers

Mrs. Zahn, the representative of the Sprague, Warner Co., will be with us this week to take orders for the Fernell line of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Coffees etc. She will call on the customers with her samples, as has been our custom for several years. The Fernell line of goods has been tried and tested in Gettysburg and each year shows an increase in our sales which is in itself proof that the goods are of a superior quality.

New Mackerel

We have Medium Size, New Catch, Fat Mackerel, in 10-lb. buckets at \$1.10. They are fine.

Fruit Jars at low prices. Also Tin Cans, Jelly Tumblers, Sealing Wax, Wax Strings, and everything necessary to can and preserve fruits.

Gettysburg Department Store

WIZARD THEATRE

KALEM

When We Were in Our Teens Biograph Comedy

A delightful comedy showing the value of diplomacy. The two rivals "get in bed" by criticising their charmer's landscape painting.

An Old Story with a New Ending Biograph Comedy

The old trick of sending abroad the name of a fair charmer on a card, to accompany some commodity of merchandise is resorted to.

Two Fine Biograph Pictures

Kalem

A Revolutionary war picture based upon an incident of the stirring days of 1776, dramatically told with correct background and accurate costuming. A great reel.

This Show is Undoubtedly a Strong One

THE QUALITY SHOP

TIME IS HERE TO THINK ABOUT YOUR FALL SUIT

We are here to help you get the very best the season affords.

Our Woolens comprise the very Latest and Best Productions of foreign and Domestic Mills.

Our Experience and Ability to make you a Snappy, Becoming Suit insure you the Satisfaction that will make you a Permanent Customer.

SELIGMAN & MCILHENNY

REDUCTIONS

On all our low shoes

Men's and Women's greatly reduced in price.

All our Straw Hats at and below cost.

D. J. REILE, 13 Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, Pa.

The Most Beautiful Showing of Fall and Winter Suit Fabrics to be Seen in Gettysburg.

Beauty and Charm entered into every phase of this Showing

Beauty and Richness in the Fabrics.

Beauty and Delicacy in the Coloring.

Beauty and Distinctiveness in the Style.

Beauty and Individuality in every Garment We Make.

J. D. LIPPY, Tailor.

POSTS

All sizes and kinds. Several thousand of them.

Length 7 feet 2 inches or we will cut to any size.

Diameter at the top 5, 3 or 2 inches. Also sawed

posts for board fence. Apply to

HOLBERT A. MYERS, J. H. WIDDER,
Dickinson, Pa. Gettysburg

Or Knoxlyn Farm

I have a 25 barrel steel tank which
I will sell cheap. John F. Bishop,
Aspers, Pa.

WANTED—Woman or girl to do
general house work, only two in family. Postmaster Fairfield, Pa.

SEED wheat for sale. L. D. Plank,
R. D. 2.

THE LIE PASSED IN MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL

Councilmen Butt and Codori in
Warm Argument. Codori Accuses
Member of Council of Writing
Editorial for Local Weekly. Mr.
Butt Forces an Apology.

"That statement is incorrect and untrue," said Councilman Butt to Councilman Codori at Tuesday night's meeting of the borough fathers when Mr. Codori accused Mr. Butt of moving at one meeting to lay a crossing and at the next meeting of moving or seconding a motion to have the former action revoked.

Mr. Butt forced an apology a moment later when the minutes were referred to and it was found that he neither made nor seconded the motion revoking the one authorizing the placing of a crossing at the place indicated.

The passing of the lie between the two members of council was but one of a number of warm incidents which occurred during a discussion of the alley question in the eastern end of town, a discussion which resulted in the reconsidering of their action of two weeks ago and the passing by a vote of 5 to 4 of the original motion authorizing and directing the officers of council to sign the disputed agreement with the Burgess.

The matter of the condition of the alley north of the first square of York street was taken up, the sewer committee suggesting the laying of a sewer line there. The matter was left in the hands of the sewer and highway committees for a report at the meeting on September 16.

Dennis Tawney again appeared before Council asking that action be taken to secure the building of pavement between his property and that at the High School building. It was decided that owner of property be notified to build said pavement, it being declared that the proper person had not received a pavement notice.

A petition from Mrs. Kemper E. Thomas and W. L. Rebert was received asking that pavement be built on the Water street side of the Hafer property. Mr. Codori moved that notice be served for construction of pavement. It was seconded by Mr. Shealer and carried. It was also decided that notice be sent to Mrs. Emma Noel to build pavement on Steinwehr avenue.

Councilman Kitzmiller stated that the committee had not acted according to instructions and had not gone to Washington to see the Secretary of War. Instead, declared Mr. Kitzmiller, they had investigated Colonel Nicholson and Martin Winter. He stated that he believed the desired permission could have been gotten had Council's instructions been followed. Mr. Codori gave expression to the same opinion and produced a letter which he indicated was his reason for suggesting blackmail two weeks ago.

The letter referred to the Martin Winter-Danner Buehler argument as to the position of the proposed new alley, which Mr. Butt declared had nothing to do with the case in hand. Mr. Codori stated that a town councilman had contributed an article on the editorial column of a local weekly paper on the general question and Mr. Butt took the remark to himself and proceeded to enlighten Mr. Codori on the subject of blackmail. Matters grew warm.

President Trostle characterized the repudiation of the contract by Council as about the littlest thing they could have done. Mr. Butt then stated that he was convinced there was no use in interviewing the Secretary of War in the matter and didn't want to throw away the borough's money for the trip. He then entered into a vigorous denunciation of the action of council two weeks ago concluding his speech thus:

"If I were to close a contract with you and in two weeks later come along and say I realized I had made a bad bargain and wouldn't stand by it, what would you say? You would call me a sheister and you would be right."

Then came Mr. Codori's declaration at that one meeting Mr. Butt made a motion for a crossing and two weeks later was one of the principals in putting through a motion revoking the other action, his object being to show that Mr. Butt was also subject to a change of mind. The effort failed as noted.

When the motion to reconsider the action of two weeks ago was put Messrs. Butt, Kich, Shealer and Tawney voted in the affirmative; Messrs. Codori, Stock, Armor and Kitzmiller in the negative. President Trostle cast his vote for the motion and decided the tie. The original motion was then put and carried in the same way.

With this settled Mr. Butt moved and Mr. Tawney seconded that a committee of three be appointed to take up the question of the location of the alleys. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote and Messrs. Butt, Tawney and Shealer were appointed.

McSHERRYSTOWN TROLLEY

John D. Keith, Esq., appeared before council asking for an amendment to the ordinance granting a franchise to the trolley line coming here

from McSherrystown. Mr. Keith simply asked that changes be made so that the road could be built as an extension of the present line in order that a new charter would not have to be obtained. Council deferred action until an adjourned meeting to be held on September 16.

In addressing council Mr. Keith pointed out that they did not ask an extension of time but that they fully expected to have the road completed next summer, the limit of time allowed in the ordinance granting the franchise being September, 1911. It was pointed out that all of the rights of way from Conewago Chapel here had been secured with the exception of five, a very small proportion. The construction of the line from McSherrystown to the Chapel was also pointed out as an indication of the good faith of the company.

J. Donald Swope Esq. appeared before council to ask haste in the construction of the sewer on Broadway. He was given assurance that the work would be done as soon as possible. It will likely be built only about as far as the Stahl property at present.

OTHER MATTERS

The Light Committee was instructed to inspect all of the tungsten lamps with Officer O'Riley as it was claimed many are not in condition for use.

Mr. Codori proposed that it be suggested to Burgess Holtzworth that the maximum license fee be imposed on out of town fakirs. Borough Attorney Wible said that he would take up the matter with the Burgess.

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Mr. Butt moved that a committee be appointed to investigate all unclaimed streets and alleys with a view of ordaining the same to the borough limits. The motion was carried. The committee is expected to report at an adjourned meeting. Messrs. Tawney, Armor and Shealer were appointed.

Mr. Butt moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter of uniform curbs, etc., to report at some future meeting. Mr. Tawney seconded the motion which was carried. Messrs. Butt, Kitzmiller and Codori were appointed.

Mr. Tawney moved, seconded by Mr. Butt, that the borough council be authorized and directed to secure the appointment of viewers to assess damages and benefits on Buford avenue and West Middle street. Mr. Tawney seconded the motion which was carried.

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THOSE TAKEN BY HAND OF DEATH

Mrs. Samuel Reinecker Dies at her Home near Mummasburg. Sad Death of Mrs. Stuller of Cumberland Township.

MRS. SAMUEL REINECKER

Mrs. Samuel Reinecker died at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning at her home in Butler township after ten days' illness aged 52 years and 7 months.

Mrs. Reinecker, whose maiden name was Miss Anna Mary Virginia Cashman, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Cashman of Gettysburg. Her father died some years ago and her mother is now Mrs. John Williams, of this place. Mr. Reinecker died May 31, 1909. Mrs. Reinecker was a member of the Reformed church at Arendtsville.

Surviving are the following children:

Mervin Reinecker, of Biglerville; Miss Lillie Reinecker, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Marshall Eck and Neely Reinecker, of Gettysburg; Mary, Clarence, Grace, Ruth, Paxton and Charles Reinecker at home. One brother, Frank Cashman, of Hanover, survives together with five step sisters and one step brother all living in Gettysburg. Mrs. Edward Reiling Mrs. William Eden, Mrs. George Taylor, Misses Alice and Ada Williams and Albert Williams.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning from her late home conducted by Rev. T. C. Hesson. Interment in Evergreen cemetery.

MRS. SUMMERFIELD STULLER

Mrs. Summerfield Stuller, died at her home on the Emmitsburg road in Cumberland township at 10:45 this morning aged about 30 years.

Surviving are her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hockey; her husband and three children, William, Jere and an infant child.

The Gettysburg Times

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

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W. Lavers Hafer, President
Secretary and Treasurer.

Philip R. Biske, Editor.

Philip R. Biske, President

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Served by carrier in Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
Mailed outside of Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
Single or plus to non-subscribers, 2 cents

If you receive The Times by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid, on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within four days after your money is received at The Times office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Want ads. 1 cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each additional insertion. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one-half cent per word.

Protect your Health

by using pure ice made from distilled water. Germs of every kind (and especially typhoid) lurk in open ponds and streams. These germs are not destroyed they are preserved for your later use when frozen into ice.

All ice of the Gettysburg Ice & Storage Company is made from carefully distilled water and delivered by prompt courteous men.

Phone your order

Both Phones

Gettysburg Ice & Storage Co.

Can be Paid at Bank

For the convenience of its subscribers The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has selected The First National Bank as a local institution where moneys due them can be paid and receipts in full furnished for such payments.

As a subscriber to The Bell Telephone Company we beg to extend to you the facilities thus made possible in connection with your business with the Telephone Company. Our Banking House is open every business day from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., where we shall be pleased to aid you in the transaction of your business.

Yours Truly,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Samuel Bushman, Cashier.

Mid-Summer CLEARANCE SALE of High Grade Pianos and Sewing Machines To be sold at a very great reduction until close of Sale August 20.

\$250 Piano \$175
\$275 " \$200
\$300 " \$225
\$350 Player Piano \$475
Entire Stock Reduced

SEWING MACHINES

from \$12.50 up. All Machines reduced. Don't miss this sale by any means, this means dollars in your pockets. We are offering you the greatest bargains ever offered in Gettysburg. Call and examine our stock and compare prices and goods. Easy terms if desired.

Spangler's Music House 48 York St., Gettysburg, Pa.

A NEW DANCING FLOOR

has been erected at Nary's Mill and an old fashioned picnic will be held there instead of at Sanford Metz's woods, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Dancing afternoon and evening.

Refreshments of all kinds will be served on the ground.

This picnic was to have been held last Saturday but was called off on account of rain.

John A. Menchey.

GRANGE YOUNG PEOPLE.

What They Are Doing in Old Frederica, No. 1, New York State. [Special Correspondence.] Frederica (N. Y.) Grange No. 1 was organized April 15, 1898, and is the oldest subordinate grange in the United States, a distinction of which grange No. 1 is very proud. This grange has a membership of 499, of whom more than sixty are young people. In months containing five Saturdays this evening was devoted to the interests of young people. As a result during the year 1909 the grange young people put on readings, recitations, musical numbers, debates and several plays.

On July 23, 1909, they had their first annual banquet. The tables were excellent. The choir furnished music. The young people gave a sumptuous

LLOYD W. BOWERS.

Solicitor General, Slated For Supreme Court, Dangerously Ill.



LLOYD W. BOWERS IS ILL

Man Picked For Supreme Court Justice in Desperate Condition.

Kendallville, Ind., Sept. 7.—President Taft received a telegram on his train telling of the desperate illness of Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers.

Mr. Taft was deeply disturbed by the news.

Mr. Bowers had been considered almost a surety for one of the vacant places on the supreme court bench, and some have gone so far as to declare that he might be made chief justice. The president regards Mr. Bowers as one of the ablest lawyers of the United States.

The people of the older nations take care of soil fertility as a matter of prime necessity and long ago ascertained the proper succession of crops, their relation to the soil and the feeding of man and animals. They knew the soil must be fed and the proper physical conditions to maintain and learned from experience how to do it.

"During the short history of our country we have had new soils to draw upon when exhaustion resulted from the robbing process, and much of the nation's prosperity is the equivalent of what the soil has lost. Our people have been well fed, and until recently they have been cheaply fed. This has been due in part no doubt to the occupancy of land easily obtainable as soon as the older refused to yield abundantly and is one of the prime causes of farm desertion that are now attracting so much attention.

"The federal government is expending large sums to irrigate more land, which is wise, but the amount of water impounded is small compared with the volume that flows to waste. In a recent visit to the mountain states I saw that the most advanced localities are every year making more reservoirs to hold winter and spring flows of water that go free of man's restraint to the ocean.

SEARCH FOR NEW DATA.

"The department of agriculture, in obedience to congressional requirement, is exploring similar lands that exist under similar conditions throughout the old world. Some success is being had. A wheat from Africa and Asia gives us 60,000,000 bushels a year from the high lying light rainfall states; a grass and alfalfa from Turkestan, alfalfa, clovers and vetches from Siberia, oats from northern Sweden, millets from the Orient, sorghum from Africa, are samples of what are being found by our explorers that thrive on our highlands of the west.

"At thirteen stations in seven states we have parties of scientists studying methods of plant management on our dry lands. If our growth in population is to continue we must look to the soil and conserve moisture, which is the transportation system of the plant.

"We furnish nitrogenous mill feeds to thrifty foreigners who know their value to feed their cattle to make meat and dairy products and keep up the fertility of their soils. These should be fed on the farms that grow the grain from which they are made.

"New lands are not to be had for the asking in the thirty inch rainfall districts of the country. If we are to prosper as a people we must give close attention to our soils and conserve their fertility by all the means in our power.

INCREASING CROP VOLUME.

"Something is being done to increase the volume of our crops in all sections of our country. The cattle fever tick of the south has prevented the profitable production of beef in that section of our country. Congress has provided for the extermination of the pest, which is being done; 140,000 square miles is now free from it. This will bring into active production with in a few years all of the southern states. Pastures will be prepared, the prime element in a system of rotation of crops; cottonseed meal will be fed where it is produced, and southern fields will become much more productive, helping to feed our growing population, while more cotton will be grown on fewer acres.

"The advent of the cotton boll weevil called for prompt federal action to help southern farmers to deal with this invasion from Central America. Scientists were called upon to make research and conduct demonstrations of well known methods on many thousand farms. One of the most interesting was the growing of an acre of corn by each of 12,500 boys under sixteen years of age. The result was very gratifying, over 150 bushels being grown on an acre by some of the boys. The southern states grew the largest corn crop in their history. Upon this foundation steps were promptly taken to breed hogs extensively so that the people might produce their meats.

"The grazing lands of the public domain are being steadily reduced to unproductivity by overstocking, which results in reduced production of meats and animal products. While public lands are held for the homesteader, it is difficult to suggest a remedy that would not interfere with the policy of ultimate settlement by the home seeker. The tendency of congress to give larger areas to the settler seems to be in the right direction."

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp. Weather.

Albany..... 74 Cloudy.

Atlantic City... 80 P. Cloudy.

Boston..... 64 Rain.

Buffalo..... 70 P. Cloudy.

Chicago..... 76 Clear.

New Orleans... 80 P. Cloudy.

New York..... 74 Rain.

Philadelphia.... 64 Rain.

St. Louis..... 76 Cloudy.

Washington.... 76 P. Cloudy.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and continued warm today and tomorrow; variable winds.

HER POKER HAND.

Mrs. Bunsen Knew It Was Good and Played it to the Limit.

The Bunsens went over to spend the evening with the Gotts, because people get tired of staying at home all the time and just listening to each other's tales.

Gott suggested that they all sit around Mrs. Gott's little sewing table and have a nice friendly game of poker.

For an hour or so.

It was only a penny ante five cent limit game, but then people have been known to clean up a first rate little bunch of pin money in even such a juvenile game as that, and Bunsen soon had his chips stacked up in four little cylinders in front of him. Mrs. Bunsen would reach over and borrow some chips or so now and again, and a momentary frown would sit over her husband's brow, but he didn't say anything.

Ex and by Bunsen took notice

TO PROSPER STUDY FARMS

Secretary Wilson Gives Advice to Tillers of the Soil.

AT CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Department of Agriculture Has Sent Men Broadcast Into the World to Glean Information on How to Make the Land More Productive.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson was the principal speaker today at the National Conservation Congress. He said in part:

"The most important feature of farm conservation is the soil. The farmer prospers while the soil responds to his work and yields good crops; he ceases to do well when the soil refuses to respond to his labor.

"The people of the older nations take care of soil fertility as a matter of prime necessity and long ago ascertained the proper succession of crops, their relation to the soil and the feeding of man and animals. They knew the soil must be fed and the proper physical conditions to maintain and learned from experience how to do it.

"During the short history of our country we have had new soils to draw upon when exhaustion resulted from the robbing process, and much of the nation's prosperity is the equivalent of what the soil has lost. Our people have been well fed, and until recently they have been cheaply fed. This has been due in part no doubt to the occupancy of land easily obtainable as soon as the older refused to yield abundantly and is one of the prime causes of farm desertion that are now attracting so much attention.

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"We furnish nitrogenous mill feeds to thrifty foreigners who know their value to feed their cattle to make meat and dairy products and keep up the fertility of their soils. These should be fed on the farms that grow the grain from which they are made.

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For an hour or so.

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Gott suggested that they all sit around Mrs. Gott's little

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Thats Good. Do Good. Never Sicker, Weaker or Gripes. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back."

CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

ROOSEVELT URGES FEDERAL CONTROL

Differs With Administration on Water Power Sites.

PRaises THE PRESIDENT

ion of law, because he believed it to be unconstitutional. This declaration was applauded loudly.

Nearly 100,000 Greet T. R. The conservation congress, while it was a big affair, didn't compare with the tremendous crowd that Mr. Roosevelt faced at the Minnesota state fair grounds. A gathering estimated at between 95,000 and 100,000 persons jammed themselves into the enclosure and most of them heard the colonel make a long speech. The management declared that Roosevelt drew the largest crowd of persons that ever this state heard of.

In the hotel lobbies and on the streets one hears arguments as to who drew the greater crowds, Roosevelt or Taft. The consensus of opinion very strongly favors Roosevelt. It was a respectable, cordial reception that Mr. Taft got. Roosevelt got the whoops and the shouts.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED IN GEORGIA

One Shot and Two Escaped After Planning Murder.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 7. — Telephone messages received here from Carlton, Ga., where five colored men were reported to have been killed after attempting to attack the daughter of Robert Huff, a planter, and rob and murder the other members of the Huff family, indicate that two of the accused men are still at liberty.

The colonel talked conservation in the morning and took occasion to endorse part of President Taft's address, but he was careful his praise did not go far. His position in regard to the control of natural resources was made unmistakably clear, for he hammered away at that phase of the new nationalization that insists that federal control shall be stronger than state control.

When he did refer to Mr. Taft and the reference was a compliment, delegates and the thousands in the galleries cheered. The reference was an interpolation in the former president's speech. It was:

"Much that I have to say on the subject of conservation will be but a repetition of what was so admirably said from this platform Monday."

Again he said:

"All friends of conservation should be in heartiest agreement with the policy which the president laid down in connection with the coal, oil and phosphate lands, and I am glad to be able to say that at its last session congress finally completed the work of separating the surface title to the land from the mineral beneath it."

Strong for National Control.

The question of federal or state control of water power sites is the one before the congress that has given rise to the most animosity. The president avoided committing himself on this point, leaving it for congress to decide. The colonel declared himself vigorously for federal control. In this connection he said:

"There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdictions.

The essential question is not one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good? Most of the predatory corporations are interstate of have interstate affiliations. Therefore they are largely out of reach in effective state control, and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic coast, will be federal laws and the federal executive. That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states."

The Democrats have nominated Clarence E. Carr, of Andover, for governor.

Vermont Elects Governor.

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 7. — Dr. John A. Mead, of Rutland, Vermont's elected lieutenant governor, was elected governor by a vote of more than two to one over the candidate of the regulars, Hon. Beaman Els, of Els.

The indications are that Bass has carried every county in the state, and but a small percentage of the towns and cities have returned a majority for Ellis.

A feature of the primary in this city was the complete rout of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger in his home ward.

The ward went for Bass, as did the entire city. Senator Gallinger was a candidate for delegate to the state convention and was overwhelmingly defeated.

The Democrats have nominated

Clarence E. Carr, of Andover, for governor.

FOR SALE

I have for sale all within the Borough of Gettysburg, Pa.

16 building lots on Seminary Avenue.

8 building lots on Springs Avenue.

21 building lots on West Middle street

extended.

1000 feet of frontage along the Round Top Branch Railroad running South from West Middle street; suitable for manufacturing sites.

I will also sell the Deardorff place along McMillan lane, facing the West Confederate Avenue, containing about 13 acres. This is a very desirable place for a truck and poultry farm.

For further particulars apply to

CALVIN GILBERT

Notice to Heirs

In the Orphans Court of Adams County In the matter of the proceedings in partition of the real estate of Isaac Lauver, deceased, late of Franklin Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

To Plaintiff, John H. Lauver, Benjamin Lauver and Calvin Lauver, all of Adams County, Pa., and McClain Lauver of Dixon, Lee County, Ill., heirs of Isaac Lauver, deceased, and all other persons interested in the real estate of the said decedent:

You are hereby notified that a rule was issued by the Orphans Court of Adams County to you, to appear at Gettysburg on Monday, the 19th day of September, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and accept the said real estate of said Isaac Lauver, deceased, at the valuation thereof, made by the appraiser, to show cause why the same should not be sold in case you and all of you should neglect or refuse to accept the same.

ELIAS FISSEL,

Sheriff

Wm. Hersh, Attorney for the rule.

It is a mighty good thing for boys to have vacations and just as fortunate that schools begin early in September, so that they can once more receive the benefit of system, orderliness and study. Whether the summer intermission has been spent entirely in recreation and sport or hard manual labor, the change will be a refreshing and beneficial one.

Not very much in the way of municipal progress can be claimed by any community which allows aristocrat or plebeian cur to swarm its streets and alleys and constitute an all round menace to the health, peace and quiet of its inhabitants. The levying of a five dollar dog tax is usually the first tangible sign that any town is awaking from its long sleep.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment, which cures the inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube.

When this tube is inflamed you have a runny, watery discharge and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, you will never hear again. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness due to catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars.

CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists. No. 10, Toledo, O.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Binghamton (N. Y.) Grange.

Binghamton grange has been interesting itself in the project of the Binghamton chamber of commerce to organize a farmers' bureau to co-operate with the farmers in the county and with the federal agricultural departments for the betterment of the farming conditions.

Father O'Loughlin Dies at Sea.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7. — A wireless message from the steamship California, New York to Glasgow last Saturday, announced the death of Rev. William A. McLoughlin, rector of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, of this city. Father O'Loughlin, who was one of the best known clergymen in Philadelphia, was taking a trip to Ireland for his health.

WANTED—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in Adams county to look after subscriptions renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

Rufus H. Bushman,

14 Chambersburg Street,

Gettysburg, Pa.

POISON IN BODY OF MRS. CRIPPEN

Trial of Alleged American Wife Murderer Opens in London.

GIRL HELD AS ACCESSORY

Prosecution Announces That Poison More Than Sufficient to Kill Had Been Found in Body.

London, Sept. 7.—Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen as principal and Ethel Clara Leneve as an accessory after the fact, were placed on trial for the murder of the former's wife, Cora Belle Crippen, known on the stage as Belle Elmore.

The Bow street police court held a curious, fascinated crowd, including a few smartly dressed women and some Americans.

Mr. Humphreys, for the crown, set forth that Crippen and his wife were unhappily married, and that her death was of monetary advantage to him in addition to the fact that his relations with his typist were such that Miss Leneve was unpleasantly jealous of the wife. The death of Mrs. Crippen would relieve the situation from the standpoint of the man who loved one woman and was tied up to another.

Crippen needed money and pawned jewelry, later identified as the property of his wife. When his wife disappeared he made an explanation that he later admitted was untrue.

The prosecutor told of the admitted quarrel between the Crippens, the elopement of Crippen and Miss Leneve, and the finding of the body alleged to be that of the doctor's wife in the cellar of the Crippen home.

Mr. Humphreys announced for the first time that poison more than sufficient had been found in the body, which also showed traces of an operation.

Girl Only Accessory.

Mr. Humphreys said that the crown had decided to change the charge against Miss Leneve from that of a principal to that of an accessory after the fact. In conclusion he stated that he questioned whether the girl could have believed the extraordinary story told her by Crippen in explanation of his wife's disappearance.

At the conclusion of the prosecutor's address a few witnesses were called for the crown. In cross-examining these Solicitor Newton confined himself to a few questions designed to show that Crippen was amiable and kind-hearted and seemed to be on the best of terms with his wife.

An application to admit the prisoners to bail was refused and an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

Popular feeling toward Crippen continues bitter because of the hideous character of the crime with which he is charged, but there is apparent an undercurrent of sympathy for the accused girl.

Crippen seems not to have suffered physically from his confinement. He is nervous, but he has always been of a rather nervous temperament, and if his air of almost indifference is assumed, he plays the part well.

Miss Leneve had better control of herself than she had when she arrived in London. At that time she appeared on the verge of nervous collapse. It is said that it had been intimated to her before the trial opened that the original charge of being a co-principal in the murder would be dropped and that she would be held responsible only for what knowledge of guilt she acquired subsequent to the commission of the crime.

This is said to have had a good effect upon the girl, which, it is hinted, was the end sought by the prosecution who at the proper time intended to use his companion as a witness against Crippen.

KILLS WOMAN FOR THIEF

Burglar Chaser Says One of Party Aiding Hunt for Supposed Intruder.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7.—LaFollette is the victor over the Taft Republican candidate in the primaries for United States senator by a vote of at least two to one.

The two candidates for governor who opposed county option, are running a close race for the nomination for governor, with W. M. Lewis, LaFollette's follower, for county option, is running far in the rear, a bad third.

Moissant at Last Reaches London.

London, Sept. 7.—John B. Moissant, the American aviator, reached the Crystal palace, completing his flight from Paris to London in exactly three weeks. Moissant did the few remaining miles in two stages. On the first attempt he encountered adverse winds and was forced to descend at Ostford. There he awaited better weather. He reached the palace twenty-five minutes later.

Killed While Hunting Birds.

Chester, Pa., Sept. 7.—Harry Williamson, twenty-two years old, of this city, was accidentally shot in the abdomen while hunting reed birds along Darby creek by the premature discharge of his gun. He and John Scarpato were plying along the creek in a small boat when the accident occurred. Williamson was brought to the Chester hospital, where he died.

Father O'Loughlin Dies at Sea.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7. — A wireless message from the steamship California, New York to Glasgow last Saturday, announced the death of Rev. William A. McLoughlin, rector of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, of this city. Father O'Loughlin, who was one of the best known clergymen in Philadelphia, was taking a trip to Ireland for his health.

Woman Drugged and Robbed.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Madame Scaglio, an American, living on the Rue Washington, Paris, while going to Lourdes on Saturday, was drugged by a man who was a fellow passenger on the train. The stranger stole her handbag containing 200,000 francs worth of jewelry and 700 francs in notes and escaped with the booty.

A Reminder

A nicely cleaned and pressed garment adds 100 per cent. to the party who wears it. I am prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, pressing, repairing and dyeing at Moderate prices.

Rufus H. Bushman,

14 Chambersburg Street,

Gettysburg, Pa.

STIMSON-CONOVER

By MARTHA V. MONROE
Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

One night a man was brought before the sergeant at the desk in a police court charged with burglary.

"Hello, Stimson," said the sergeant.

"You turned up again? I haven't seen you for so long that I thought you'd reformed."

"I'm not Stimson," replied the man, who was dressed in working costume, "and I've never been here before."

"Take him in."

The next morning the case came up before the court. There had been a burglary in Ben Warfield's store. Warfield had entered his place of business with a light and cornered a man robbing his cash drawer. The robber knocked him down and ran. The storekeeper got up, followed, called a policeman, and together they made chase. Warfield in court testified that while in pursuit of the fugitive he had turned and walked toward them. Undoubtedly knowing he would be captured, he hoped to go by them unrecognized. But Warfield had got a good look at him in his store by the light he carried and knew him at once. The rest of the evidence against the prisoner was furnished by a picture in the rogues' gallery which, though it was not a flattering likeness, was near enough like him, taken with Warfield's evidence, to convict him.

The prisoner claimed that he was John Conover, a workman in a foundry. His employer's superintendent was called to the stand and testified that the man under the name of Conover, had gone to work for the concern a week before, claiming the verdict, though it excited sympathy. No one ever heard of Stimson having had a wife and family. But the case was decided, and there is too much work before the courts except in the cases of those who have money to pay lawyers and costs for a little matter like that. Was that all the witness knew about him.

Being an old offender, Stimson was sent to the penitentiary for seven years. Before he started his wife came to see him, acting hysterically and declaring that she and her children were starving. This only confirmed the verdict, though it excited sympathy. No one ever heard of Stimson having had a wife and family. But the case was decided, and there is too much work before the courts except in the cases of those who have money to pay lawyers and costs for a little matter like that. Was that all the witness knew about him?

Mr. Humphreys announced for the first time that poison more than sufficient had been found in the body, which also showed traces of an operation.

At the conclusion of the prosecutor's address a few witnesses were called for the crown. In cross-examining these Solicitor Newton confined himself to a few questions designed to show that Crippen was amiable and kind-hearted and seemed to be on the best of terms with his wife.

One night three years later a man was brought into the same sergeant as had received Stimson, whereupon the sergeant, who was a facetious man, said:

"Hello, Stimson! You here again? I haven't seen you for so long that I thought you'd reformed."

"I'm not Stimson. My name's Conover."

"Well, I like that. I

G. W. WEAVER & SON G. W. WEAVER & SON
THE LEADERS

FALL 1910

The New Suits

The New Coats
Are Here

Special

Full length all worsted
Coats, Navy and Black at
\$12.00 the \$15.00 values
of other seasons.



NEW STOCK
COMING IN
ALMOST
EVERY
DAY

N. B.—There are still good pickings of
Waists, Skirts, Corsets and
Muslin Underwear—Under Price

A QUEER
TOURNAMENT

By ANDREW C. EWING

Copyright, 1910, by American Press
Association

"How is it, Mr. Martindale?" said
Miss Ashby, "that you men talk to
each other as you do? Whenever you
and your chum, Mr. Warren, are to-
gether you say all sorts of mean things
to each other, but I don't see that
either of you gets angry."

"Oh, we understand each other."

"I wonder if Sadie and I could do
that."

"No, you couldn't without quarrel-
ing."

Miss Ashby was silent for a moment,
then said, "I'm going to try."

"I'll bet you a pound of candy
against a cigar that you quarrel."

"I'll take the bet."

It was agreed between us that the
two girls should have a talking tourna-
ment while they played a game of tennis,
Dick Warren to furnish remarks
for Miss Blanchard, to be thrown in
occasionally, and I to do the same for
Miss Ashby. Umpires were appointed,
and we all met by appointment at the
court.

We permitted the girls to play for
a while without furnishing any re-
marks, during which time they said
what they considered very trying
things to each other, laughing all the
while and congratulating themselves
on their ability to maintain good hu-
mor. After the first set had been play-
ed Dick and I, each standing by the
girl he was to talk through, began to
put in an occasional word, producing
the following bits of dialogue:

"You give me another ball like that,"
said Miss Ashby, "and I'll swipe you
with my racket."

Miss Blanchard only smiled.

"Now you're showing your rhinoc-
eros tusk," pursued Miss Ashby.

Miss Warren ceased to smile. In-
deed, she looked very sober. The tooth
referred to was a blemish to her beau-
ty. Dick made her retort.

"That remark was one of your own.
You weren't told to say it at all. I
think it real mean of you."

"Dance!" cried Miss Ashby at my
suggestion, claiming 10 points more

COMING EVENTS

Sept. 9—"Billy the Kid" — Walter's
Theatre.

Sept. 10—Gettysburg Driving Club
racing matinee.

Sept. 14—Hearts Adrift. Walter's
Theatre

Sept. 27—Pennsylvania monument dedi-
cation.

The camp No. 779, P. O. S. of A.
of Hunterstown will hold a festival
on Saturday evening, September 10.

Bicycle for sale. Apply at Times.

Pat Ziegler's board

than she was entitled to.
"You know very well it's 30-40.
What do you want to grab points like
that for?"

"If you knew," retorted the other,
"what a mad looking thing you were
when you said that you'd put your
head to soak."

Miss Blanchard tried to laugh, but
was too sensitive to laugh at a re-
mark which was untrue.

"I say, Clara," she said when her
opponent failed to take a ball she
served. "If you'd stop looking sweet at
Mr. Martindale you'd play a better
game. Everybody knows what you're
up to in that direction."

Dick scored one in putting that re-
mark into Miss Blanchard's mouth.

Miss Ashby threw down her racket.

"I don't care," she said. "It doesn't
make any difference whether you were
prompted to say that or not; you had
no right to say it." Her face was fiery
red, and her eyes were snapping.

Miss Blanchard had not got over the
remark about her tusk and seemed to
take a malicious pleasure in saying
what Dick told her to say, sometimes
breaking into short bits of irritating
laughter.

"Sadie, if you don't stop that gig-
gle you'll drive me crazy," I made
Miss Ashby remark.

"Ob, don't be silly! You're making a
poor show of yourself. You should
have brought a handglass."

Miss Blanchard dropped her racket
and strode off the field.

"I didn't suppose," she said hotly,
"that this was to be a tournament of
insults."

Miss Ashby followed her, walking
erect and with great hauteur. "I think
you two men had better finish it," she
said.

"Done!" exclaimed both Dick and I,
and, picking up the rackets, we began
to play and to chaff. We both have
physical defects and did not refrain
from delicate mention of them.

"Now I'm going to take you in the
bad spot on your forehead," from
Dick.

"And I'll knock one of those spin-
dle pins from under you. Forty-thir-
ty."

"Thirty-forty, you mean. pity your
first baby lessons were in lying."

"You know very well you've just out
of jail for perjury."

"Now I'm going to put a ball between
those bow legs of yours. I could throw a
barrel between 'em."

"Which eye are you looking at me
with—the upper or the lower?"

When we had sent these delicate
compliments for awhile we threw our
arms around each other and kissed,
after the European fashion, on both
cheeks. This we did to show our su-
periority in the matter of good nature
to the girls. The umpires decided that
I had won the bet, but sentenced me to
pay it.

"I have no desire whatever," said
Miss Ashby, tossing her head. "To ex-
cept at any such game."

"Nor have I." Miss Blanchard

climed in.
"I'll admit," I said by way of apol-
ogy, "that it's far more pleasant for
friends to say nice things to each other."

Miss Blanchard tried to laugh, but
was too sensitive to laugh at a re-
mark which was untrue.

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"Nor have I." Miss Blanchard

This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.

KILLING WILD MORNING GLORY.

A study of the best methods of the
eradication of the bindweed, or wild
morning glory, has been made by the
department of agriculture, and the
data collected have been published as
farmer's bulletin No. 368, which may be
had by making request of the de-
partment. Three methods are recom-
mended as practical for the eradica-
tion of the weed, which, like the
quack grass and Canada thistle, is so
serious because of its propagation
through underground root stalk sys-
tems. The first method is clean cul-
tivation every week or ten days with
some knife cultivator during the en-
tire growing season of the plant,
which extends from the spring to the
fall frosts. The second method is by
seeding an infested field to alfalfa.
The benefit of this method lies in the
frequent cutting, which weakens the
vitality of the morning glory, while
the dense and rapid growth of the
alfalfa exerts a smothering effect. A
cultivated crop should follow the al-
falfa and any remaining plants killed.
A third method which has been found
successful is the fencing off of the
infested spots and turning in a drove
of hogs, whose ration of feed should
be reduced while they are at work on
the weeds. They not only browse the
tops close to the ground, but when they
have no rings in their noses will dig
deep for the roots, which taste much
like the sweet potato and of which
they are very fond.

With this condition and the demand
for our own products coming from our
own people it is a natural result that
the tendency should be reversed toward
intensive instead of extensive
farming. It is estimated that within
a dozen years we will not produce the
food crops for our own use, while in
the past we have been producing for
the people of all parts of the world.

Probably the most noticeable ex-
ample of this case is in the meat sup-
ply. In order to produce large quanti-
ties of meat cheaply we must have an
abundance of good grazing land. With
the settling and cultivation of the
west the industry of herding has been
the first to be affected.

The United States has been produc-
ing one-fourth the beef of the whole
world and five years ago exported
733,000,000 pounds, but this has been
reduced by half in the last five years.

This is mainly due to the vast ranges
being divided into small farms for the
homesteaders. One-third the food of
our people is meat, and we are facing

a condition like that in Europe, where
only the wealthy can afford it regu-
larly and among the poorer classes it
is practically unknown. The govern-
ment is now considering a scheme to
introduce the hippopotamus into our
southern swamps to postpone what
they term the inevitable meat famine.

The question of food supply con-
cerns over 10,000,000 families and dur-
ing the next half century will com-
pletely change the methods and condi-
tions of farming. Our population will

then be nearly double what it now is

and the effects of this change can only
be met by more intensive methods of
farming. All the older, more thickly
settled countries of the world have
already had to do this. All the coun-
tries of Europe produce more grain to
the acre than we do, and none of them
has the natural advantages and facil-
ties we have.

There is no land in the world with
so many advantages for progress and
advancement, so many prosperous cit-
ies, so many fine harbors, so many
railways and navigable rivers, with
such broad and fertile valleys and far-
reaching plains, with such varied and
vast mineral wealth, with so many
good institutions for learning, and
above all, with such pure, noble and
emancipating and protecting form of
government, binding them all into a
nation leading in the progress of the
world.

Americans have long led in the mak-
ing of inventions, and before many
years have passed economical devices
will save nearly all our present fuel
waste, while the tides, waterfalls,
sun's ray and even the interior heat
of the earth will all be utilized and
harnessed to help promote our prog-
ress.

Unlike the histories of some coun-
tries, it is not the number of wars or
conquests or bloody battles fought
which most impresses us, but it is the
marvelous advancement made along
the paths of peaceful progress.

It is safe to say that no other country
in the world can furnish parallel to
the progress of our own country along
the line of the peaceful arts, which
are the only elements which tend to make a nation powerful
and progressive. When noting the
rapid development in other ways we
must also consider agriculture. In no
other industry or occupation have we
made such strides as in the art of
agriculture, for in recent years it has
actually become an art. When con-
sidering the past we can but conjecture
what it will be in a hundred or even a
much less number of years from now.
We are already approaching the
time when the methods and
conditions of farm life are to undergo
a great change from what they now
are and have been in the past.

This change will not be entirely due
to the farmers, but rather to meet an
economic condition which has just
arisen within recent years.

Last year the value of all our farm
products was the largest it has ever
been, reaching the enormous sum of
over \$8,000,000,000. Although this sum
is larger than that of any previous
year, yet our exports were not so large
as those of previous years, while the
agricultural imports were the largest
they have ever been. This is the first
time in the history of our country that
we have had this condition to contend
with. Hitherto our agricultural exports
have far exceeded the imports, but
the time is not far distant when the
exports will not even equal the im-
ports. Ever since our ancestors first
crossed the Allegheny mountains and
commenced the cultivation of the so
called "unlimited western plains" has
the United States been looked upon
as the principal granary of the world.
This was a natural condition. The
overcrowded countries of Europe were
unable to produce food products
enough for their own use, and their
people were obliged to search in foreign
lands for the products which they
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way well fitted to supply their wants.
Instead of their overcrowded
condition and lack of land we had
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